tural graduates in Government Departments, Public Sector, Agricultural Universities and Banks, a large number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are utilizing the services of agricultural scientists in the country. With the liberalization of economy, avenues have been created in private sector as well as for self-employment of agricultural graduates/scientists in food processing, agri-exports, horticulture, fisheries and other allied fields.

मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता

6569. **श्री अजीत जोगी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरकों की अनुमानित आवश्यकता कितनी है ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार को अब तक उर्वरकों की कितनी मात्रा में आपूर्ति की गई है ;

(ग) क्या गत दो वर्षों की तुलना में राज्य सरकार को उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति में कमी आई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलविन्द नेताम) : (क) फास्फेटिक तथा पोटैशिक उर्वरकों पर 25-8-92 और कम विश्लेषण वाले नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरकों पर 10-6-94 से नियंत्रण हटने के परिणामस्वरूप, यूरिया ही केवल ऐसा उर्वरक है जो वैधानिक मूल्य नियंत्रण के अधीन है और जिसकी आवश्यकता का निर्धारण प्रत्येक फसल मौसम नामतः खरीफ (अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक) और रबी (अक्तूबर से मार्च तक) के पहले ही राज्य सरकारों और उर्वरक उद्योग के परामर्श से किया जाता है। तथापि, अन्य नाइट्रोजनी, फास्फेटिक तथा पोटैशिक उर्वरकों की संभावित आवश्यकता की जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से मौसम के पहले ही प्राप्त की जाती है। नीचे दी गई तालिका मध्य प्रदेश में खरीफ 95 मौसम के लिए यूरिया की निर्धारित आवश्यकता और अन्य नाइट्रोजनी, फास्फेटिक तथा पोटैशिक उर्वरकों की संभावित आवश्यकता को प्रस्तुत करती है :—

निर्धारित/संभावित आवश्यकता	(लाख टन)
1. यूरिया	6.10
2. अमोनियम सल्फेट	0.15
3. केल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट	0.01
4. डाइ-अमोनियम फास्फेट	2.45
5. सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट	4.00
6. म्यूरियेट आफ पोटाश	0.35
7. मिश्रण (काम्प्लैक्सेज)	1.07

रबी 95-96 मौसम के लिए यूरिया तथा अन्य नाइट्रोजनी, फास्फेटिक तथा पोटैशिक उर्वरकों की सम्भावित आवश्यकता का निर्धारण ऊपर उल्लिखित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उचित समय पर किया जाएगा।

(ख) से (घ) नीचे दी गई तालिका से पता चलता है कि राज्य में पिछले दो वर्षों में यूरिया की आपूर्ति में कोई कमी नहीं आई है।

(लाख टन)

	उपलब्धता	खपत
1993-94	10.98	9.58
1994-95	11.55	9.83 (अनुमानित)

Experiment to preserve traditional seeds

6570. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a four-year-old experiment to preserve traditional seeds which were replaced since the 1960s by 'advanced' seeds popularised by Government bodies has come out with definite claims of a higher yield, more fodder, and a nutritious output in varying atmospheric conditions:

(b) if so, whether the claims of the 'Beej Bachao Andolan' in the Garhwal region have been verified: and

(c) if so, the steps, if any, taken by Government to popularise traditional and high-yielding varieties which would also reduce dependence on chemical pesticides and fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHA KUMAR). (a) to (c) The local varieties normally have low yielding potential and adptod to low yielding environments. Under high fertility situations their yield potential is low due to lodging and insert pest and disease damage. In some of the cases such as basmati rice, the local types have been found extremely desirable due to their superior grain quality features. Seeds of traditional Basmati type rice varieties are being multiplied on large scale and made available to the farmers. In other cases some of the local type possess specific feature such as resistance to diseases and insect pests and these are used in hybridization programmes to transfer the genes controlling these features to high yielding background to develop superior improved varieties. Such disease and pest resistant improved varieties help in reducing the dependence on chemical pesticides and fungicides.

Collection, evaluation, catalouging and conservation of local germplasm is an continuous process which is carried-out in all important crops and main responsibility lies with National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources. Local materials identified as promising for different features are used in the varietal improvement programmes.

Agreement between India and Israel for Agricultural Development

6571. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the agreements in force between Government of India and Israel for various agricultural programmes;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) whether State Governments have been involved in these agricultural programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) An agreement for cooperation in the field of agriculture between the Governments of India and Israel was signed in December 1993 which interalia provides for cooperation in agricultural science and technology including research, education, extension and training, development projects and joint ventures between companies or institutions of the two countries through collaborative activities and exchanges in the areas of water and soil management, arid and semi arid crop production, plant and animal sciences, veterinary science, farm mechanisation and technology, fruit and vegetable production, post harvest and processing technology, plant protection and control, agribusiness, agro forestry etc. Cooperation under the agreement is to be carried out through Biennial Work Plan.

(c) The State Governments would be consulted, whenever required, during the implementation of the Work Plan.

Revitalisation of cooperative sector

6572. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to revitalise the cooperative sector;

(b) whether there is a need to revamp the National Cooperative Development Corporation;

(c) if so, the steps taken in that direction; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Central Government have recently initiated a